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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/841,580	04/24/2001	Andrea Califano	YOR920000687US2 5406	
48062 RYAN, MASO	7590 12/13/2007 ON & LEWIS, LLP		EXAMINER	
1300 POST ROAD			CLOW, LORI A	
SUITE 205 FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ŕ			1631	
				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/841,580	CALIFANO ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Lori A. Clow, Ph.D.	1631				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS cause the application to become ABANE	FION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133)				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 Sec</u> 2a)□ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This	eptember 2007. action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-3,17-19,23-25 and 29 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-3,17-19,23-25, and 29 is/are reject 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceed to the composition of the composition	vn from consideration. ted. election requirement. epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. on is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign and All by Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prioric application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Appli ity documents have been rec (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Sumr Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	ail Date				

Art Unit: 1631

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicants' response, filed 26 September 2007, has been fully considered. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

Claims 1-3, 17-19, 23-25, and 29 are currently pending. Claims 4-16, 20-22, and 26-28 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-3, 17-19, 23-25, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. This rejection is necessitated by claim amendment.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite, "using one or more transformed phenotype values to determine one or more expression patterns by searching said one or more transformed phenotype

Art Unit: 1631

values for one or more patterns, wherein searching comprises using a pattern-finding algorithm to determine one or more gene expression patterns". It is unclear whether the "to determine one or more gene expression patterns" refers to a different set of gene expression patterns that what is determined by the searching of phenotype values. Perhaps applicant intends the claims to read "to determine **said** one or more gene expression patterns" or "to determine **the** one or more gene expression patterns". Clarification is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

09/841,580 Art Unit: 1631

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim1-3, 17-19, 23-25, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,882,990 (Barnhill et al.; filing date of 7 August 2000).

The instant claims, as amended, are drawn to a method, system, and article of manufacture for characterizing gene expression comprising determining gene expression signals for a gene as control data and phenotype data; transforming the control data such that it has a uniform distribution, applying it to the phenotype data to get values; using the values to establish gene patterns through a pattern-finding algorithm; and characterizing the patterns.

The '990 patent discloses systems and methods for enhancing knowledge discovery using support vector machines (abstract). Specifically, in regard to claims 1, 17, and 23, '990 teaches preprocessing training data (fairly reading on "control data") sets such that flawed data are corrected (column 5, lines 17-20). The data consist of data generated from genomic and proteomic studies, for example, thus meeting the limitation of "gene expression" data (column 4, lines 17-29; outlining the gene expression data papers of Golub; Brown etc.). Test data are also preprocessed, as described at column 5, lines 45-49, reading on the limitation of a "phenotype data". The "preprocessing" of data includes transforming data using a plethora of means, as outlined at column 16, lines 45-67 to column 15, lines 1-19. Trained leaning machine algorithms are then applied to "unknowns" to establish patterns in the data (column 10, lines 57-61), thus meeting the limitations of the instant claims. Finally the patterns may be displayed, as also required by the claims (column 6, lines 31-32).

In regard to claims 2, 18, and 24, the '990 patent discloses that multiple samples may be analyzed, as disclosed by multiple learning machines (column 6, line 41). '990 also discloses changing the number of observations of an input point, thus expanding dimensionality, which could also be interpreted as "transforming an additional sample" (column 14, lines 23-27).

'990 does not specifically disclose transformation which includes transformation to a uniform distribution within an interval, as in claims 1, 17, 23, and 29, however, '990 teaches that the expansion of data may comprise applying any type of meaningful transformation to the data and that the criteria for doing so really depends upon the type of data and the knowledge sought from the data. Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized a transformation that included uniform distribution in order that data analysis be optimized. One of skill in the art would have had reasonable expectation of success with such a technique, because '990 states that it would be reasonable to use any transformation technique. '990 outlines several, and states that the list is not exhaustive, rather other transformation may be used, as well as combination of transformation techniques (column 14, lines 65-67).

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

The outstanding rejections under 35 USC 112, 1st and 2nd paragraphs have been withdrawn in view of Applicant's arguments and the amendments to the claims.

Application/Control Number:

09/841,580 Art Unit: 1631 Page 6

Inquiries

Papers related to this application may be submitted to Technical Center 1600 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Technical Center 1600 via the PTO Fax Center. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notices published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1988), 1156 OG 61 (November 16, 1993), and 1157 OG 94 (December 28, 1993) (See 37 CFR § 1.6(d)). The Central Fax Center Number is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lori A. Clow, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-0715. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 10 am to 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marjorie Moran can be reached on (571) 272-0720.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance. Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent Electronic Business Center will notify applicants of the resolution of the problem within 5-7 business days. Applicants can also check PAIR to confirm that the problem has been corrected. The USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center is a complete service center supporting all patent business on the Internet. The USPTO's PAIR system provides Internet-based access to patent application status and history information. It also enables applicants to view the scanned images of their own application file folder(s) as well as general patent information available to the public.

LORI A. CLOW, PH.D. PRIMARY EXAMINER

December 10, 2007 Art Unit 1631